HOME AND SOCIETY.

MRS. X'S OPPORTUNITY.

CORDID CHILDREN - THE OLD GRIND-

-SOME HOT BREAD. There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, and to every one, said, comes, soon or late, the golden oppor-This is how Mrs. X., who for years had been to enter the charmed circle of upper-found her chance at last and seized it. was travelling through Switzerland with her maid to rejoin her family at Paris, whence they insail for America a fortnight later. Sh ned to stop for the night at a little suberge. om she knew by sight as one of the most exclusive dames of fashionable society, who was staying very quietly for the grape cure and was presumably hored to death. To change her plans completely, to wire her family that she had concluded to remain re she was for a week, and to the steamship ater, was the result of Mrs. X 's rapid reflection over ssibilities and probabilities; and when she met - at the little table d'hôte dinner she had assumed the character of a quasi-invalid who sed staying at the inn for a week or more

Mrs. Van ---, in her loneliness, was very glad to acquaintance with the newcomer. How this quaintance ripened into intimacy in the quiet little how a sudden indisposition which attacked Van - was utilized by our Becky Sharp to render herself most useful, and how the really grateand good-natured Mrs. Van afterward in Paris and launched her into the smart here her tact soon made her a social succes -all this is now an old story, and few people really remember about the popular Mrs. X.'s entering dge at the little Swiss health resort a decade ago

are many "mauvais quarts d'heures" in the lives of the absent-minded, when the results of their ses in memory are brought home to them. Little Mrs. A., who had been charmingly entertained at Chicago on her way to California last spring, was delighted the other day to meet one of her quoncouple of days later. Then, as luck would have it husband that they should on that very evening dine at the Waldorf and go afterward to the play.

Just as the pair were starting however, a car-riage drove up to the door, and Mrs. A., with unakable consternation, suddenly remembered her invitation. To explain the situation to her husband, and send him flying to his club, which fortunately was in the peighborhood, for a course dinner, was ipon her generalship, Mrs. A. ran down to the draw ing-room to welcome her friend, quite forgetting

"You are going out?" exclaimed the latter. "I an ure you forgot all about me." Mrs. A., of course, protested, secure in the knowl-

soon be served.

"I shall tell Mme. D. that you took her latest Parisian headdress for a hat," laughingly returned Mrs. A. with calm mendacity; and her guest had the tact to believe, or to appear to believe, the ex-

A very serious and noticeably growing evil, which it behooves all right-minded parents to carefully consider and endeavor to eradicate, is the immense importance that is attached to wealth and its luxuries by the children of this generation in what is known as the "smart set." amusing, if it were not said, to see the exaggerated respect which these ignorant and necessarily inoney's worth, and how they choose their friends, ot because they are lovable, attractive and worthy of affection, but because they are in a certain set and because their parents are known for the position acquired by large possessions. Even the little ones em it an honor to be among the intimates of those who possess the lion's share of this world's goods. It is a curious and melancholy study to note how this taint of the "almighty dollar" runs through modern childish life.

A little girl of the period receives a bit of jewelry silver as a gift, and the name on the box is immediately looked for to gauge its probable cost. A ck or coat is despised unless it comes from well-known and consequently high-priced estab hment; while many people of moderate means find that they must give up entertaining their children's riends altogether or compete in the latter's critical estimation with those whose inxurious table appointments, flowers and gifts make a child's party Parents have only themselves to thank for this

ors, and it is the growing adoration of wealth and minds of the coming generation. Mammon worship is undoubtedly one of the greatest as well as one of the worst influences of our modern life; and it is unreasonable to expect high ideals from the children when the parents bow down before the golden

"It is my duty and I will," says the Admiral in the Bab ballads, taking comfort in his simple convictions of right when told he ought to marry his A great deal of latent truth may be found in the absurd doggerel. There is a decided restfulness in simply doing the distasteful things of because they are our duties, and we ought to do them; and the daily treadmill of tiresome occupations is made endurable by bringing this little sentence to bear on each obligation, however trivial

"I dread inexpressibly going back to winter's work," sighed a matron with many cares. "It is all so wearing, the endless consideration of ways and means, the manifold worries of my big household, the education of the children, and their clothes and pleasures, my own social duties, and all the stress and care of town life. I feel as if all the good I had gained from my restful summer would be

It makes me quite desperate to begin the identical old grind," echoes the girl of society. "The same linners, the same partners, and all the worry about clothes and other things. The charitable societies, social fads, even reading and selfimprovement of every kind-they all seem a bore; truly the grasshopper is a burden, and my desire fails about everything." From the children there comes a wall long and vociferous at the idea of re suming school and lessons and all the routine of their winter's work. Nearly every one feels at times this sense of distaste for dally avocations, and petty cares seem more irksome after the comparalive freedom of summer. To say "It is my duty and however, is a war cry that will inspire courage in the fainthearts who dread the winter and its obligations; duties assumed bravely invariably

An unjust distinction is made between the relative positions of tutors and governesses in England; and as we follow all English fashions, whether good or bad, Americans are beginning to exercise same invidious discrimination. A tutor in England is treated with almost the consideration given to a guest. He dines with the family whether his pupil is present or not; and if there is a dinner party he has his place assigned to him like any other man the house. A governess does not dine with her employers, and is only tolerated at luncheon, apears with her pupils in the drawing-room at stated hours, is rarely if ever introduced to any strangers present, and in most great houses is treated aimost like an upper servant; so unless she is either very meek or philosophical her lot is not a happy one.

Tae higher education of women, however, is doing much to alleviate the condition of the much-endurgoverness. The Girton graduate "tutors" insteas of "teaches," expects the consideration due to her position, and exacts that she shall be treated with the civility accorded to her macculine colleague. While the status of governesses in England is steadily improving, what is required of her is propor-tionately increased, the modicum of education which sufficed formerly being no longer marketable. The majority of young women who are suddenly thrown their own resources, find that this formerly accepted refuge of the unprotected female is become ing no longer available on account of their limita-

sees an accession of the hautes nouveautées to her store of lingerie.

Some lovely new models have recently been sent over from the Maison Josselin for a trousseau. A new idea to combine chemise and corset-cover has a flap of batiste and valenciennes, front and back which turns over the corset and is tied with back which turns over the corset and is tied with baby ribbon just above the waist. What there is of a sceeve on this model is under the arm, and ends on either shoulder, over which it is tied with a ribbon. Another has a bertha of linen points with a knife pleating of fine batiste edged with lace sewed to the edging; this forms the sleeve, and also covers the upper part of the corset. Drawers to match are naide in the same way.

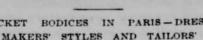
It goes without saying that dainty linen should be hand-made, not machine-stitched. Altogether charming are the new Marie Antoinette nightgovins with their full rufled fichus and short-puffed elbow sleeves. No wonder that those who can afford it add such fascinating novelties constantly to their stock of fine linen.

HOT BREAD AND CAKES.

DELICIOUS THINGS FOR EREAKFAST

One of the delights of the old-fashioned tea-table "tea pread," baked of wheaten flour and eggs and made in thin sheets like old-time cake, are also excellent breakfast breads. All such cakes are baked in shallow pans and are not over an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half thick

The old-fashioned tea bread is made with butter



THE NEW GOWNS.

JACKET BODICES IN PARIS - DRESS-MAKERS' STYLES AND TAILORS' STYLES.

Although the "Jacket bodice" in its many forms conspicuous this season at all couturières, the "jacket suits" that the tailors turn out are quite distinct and different in style. The dressmaker's bodice may be an elaborate basque fitted to the figure, but with coat tails or fancy revers outlining a vest to give a suggestion of a jacket effect. The tailors still cling to the more masculine suit, with the half-fitted, untrimmed jacket buttoning over a blouse or shirtwaist, or made with straight fronts and revers. The latter style is vorn with a fancy waistcoat. These are of thick cloths, with tiny designs on them and many buttons. They may be cut low and double-breasted, or they may include a choker and button, with a row of very small buttons set closely together to the very chin. These are much warmer and more comfortable than the stiff, starched cravat that the double-breasted waistcoat makes necessary.

An odd waistcoat is included with a costume of dark-green cloth, which is rather elaborately trimmed for a tailor-made arrangement. The shirt vertical rows of black braid about the bottom. headed by small gilt buttons and arranged to form a series of points about seven inches deep all about The jacket is cut with a rounded



MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT.

the size of an egg beaten to a cream with a quarter | skirt, short and full, and is fitted in the back and of a cup of sugar and the yolks of two eggs added. The whole is to be stirred vigorously with a wooden , finally adding two cups of milk. Meantime sift four cups of flour with two even teaspo of cream tartar and a half a teaspoonful of soda. Pour the eggs, milk, butter and sugar into the flour; "blisters," and then "fold in" the beaten whiteof the eggs and bake the cake in two shallow bis-cuit pans of tin. It will take about twenty minutes or less in a quick oven. This is an excellent bread to serve with coffee.

The rules for genuine shortcake are various. Alow at least half a cup of butter to four cups of Begin by sifting an even teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar twice through the flour. Rub the butter thoroughly into the flour, add two cups of sweet milk, stir well and turn out over a floured board. Roll the dough out in two cakes an inch thick and large enough to just in a large dripping-pan of Russia tron. Scorpossible. It will take from fifteen to twenty-five minutes in a hot oven. If this cake is made with buttermilk, omit the cream tartar and use a very scant teaspoonful of soda. Do not cut any of thes breads, but break them into even pleces for the

Johnny cake is made by sonking three cups of yellow cornmeal in four cups of sour milk or buttermilk overnight, or for six or eight hours. In the morning add half a teaspoonful of salt, a table-spoonful of brown sugar or good molasses, one egg a large teaspoonful of soda. Beat the well. It will be quite thin. Pour it into two shallow biscuit pans and bake from half to three-quarters of an hour in a hot oven. This is a very deicious though simple bread. The term pancake as applied to our American

griddle is a misnomer in several ways. The true cake baked in a pan is thinner than griddle cake and must be composed of an entirely different batter to be a success. The special delicacy of the pancake consists in its wafer-like thinness. It is made of one of the most delicate batters known to the cook, and requires the liberal use of eggs to keep it in form. If it were thick enough to be baked on a griddle these eggs would make it tough, but because of the delicacy of this batter and the more rapid baking of the pan they are a necessity. The shortening necessary to a perfect griddle cake is omitted because if it were used in so thin a cake as the pancake it would not endure the process of tossing, but would break apart in the pan.

The pancake is made of the best wheaten pastry flour mixed with milk and eggs. Sift a pint of pastry flour and a heaping tablespoonful of powdered sugar into an earthen bowl. Add a pint of milk gradually, beating out all the lumps, and finally add three well-beaten eggs. Beat this batter vigorously with the large-sized patent beater used for eggs. Bake the batter, using three tablespoonfuls at a time, to form a single cake. Fry in the centre of a frying-pan of sheet-iron buttered lightly

fuls at a time, to form a single cake. Fry in the centre of a frying-pan of sheet-iron buttered lightly for the purpose.

Dredge powdered sugar over each pancake as it is baked, and roil it up, slip it on a hot plate, and fry another. Serve the plateful with quarters of lemon, which are squeezed over them as they are eaten. These cakes do not fry properly on a griddle. If you wish jelly pancakes omit the powdered sugar and spread the cakes instead with pium, currant, quince or any jelly you prefer. Roil them up and glaze them by dredging them with powdered sugar and searing them each in three or four places with a red-hot fron. A streight poker wasned clean and heated will do the work admirably. Pineappie jelly or marmaiade is especially nice with these pancakes.

A thicker German pancake may be made by bouring all the batter of this rule into a large sheetiran frying-pan and letting it cook for three minutes on one side. After this spread it with preserved pineappie or ordinary rich apple-sauce dredge it with sugar and set it in a hot oven to cook for six minutes longer, these are the pancakes universally known in These are the pancakes universally known in Trench families and always prepared on Shrove-Trenday, when it is customary for all the family to toss one up for "good luck." The process of tossing, when, by a deft twist of the wrist, the professional cook turns his pancake or omelette, the professional cook turns his pancake or omelette. There are comparatively few modern household cooks who can successfully toss a "flaplack." and cooks who can successfully toss a "flaplack." and such triumphs may be relegated to saliors and "campers-out" with no modern utensils to work with.

THE DEEPDENE. From The St. James's Budget.

"I positively must get a new set of nightgowns," exclaimed a fashionable gir; the other day.

"Why, Maud," said her mother, "you brought out quantities from Paris two years ago; they ought to get less until you get your troussenu."

"They are good enough, as far as that goes," They are good enough, as far as that goes, answered the fin-de-siècle maiden, "but they are so frightfully old-fashioned! I am ashamed to wear them." To people with primitive ideas a constant change of underclothes with the fashion seems exchange of underclothes with the fashion

on the sides. The front pieces turn away in revers and hang perfectly straight. These revers are trimmed by rows of narrow black braid, and a

The waistcoat is of white satin embroidered with gold. It does not button, consisting only of straight pieces coming from under the jacket sides and fall-

effect is very quaint and picturesque.

newer still, with square tabs in front, which fall to, or a little below, the waist line. The collars are high. The newest are cut straight to the chin and then turn away evenly all about. They are de-

liciously warm and comfortable.

Most of the "cols" are of sable, for sable popular this year that little else is seen. The more elaborate "cois" are trimmed with sable tails, and a pretty one is cut with two pointed tabs in front. These tabs reach to the waist and from each point

But to return to the tallor-made tacket gowns. A very smart winter street costume is of a thick brown wool in two shades, arranged to show irregular checks. The skirt, which is daintly lined with old gold silk, has two long pocket flaps, each as a silver dollar. The jacket has a double-breasted front with two rows of these buttons. It is fitted to the figure all about, but it is an easy, comfortable fit, for any straining for a waist line would be out of place on a heavy garment of this sort. The garment has the ordinary coat collar and revers, one larger and crossing the other; and any pretty choker

and fancy front may be worn with it.

An extra waist comes with this suit, so that the wearer really possesses two gowns. It is a little pointed basque of brown velvet with short full coat talls in the back fined with yellow satin. It fastens invisibly under a flap and is tight and plain. The only trimming is a wide flaring collar of yellow lace and yellow lace cuffs on the gigot sleeves.

Some of the fitted double-breasted jackets have the revers arranged to meet in a point in the middle. This leaves a portion of the side that button is placed at the very top, and it looks very neat

of jacket in heavy plaits, which fall away rather of stiff canvas to support the cloth, but there is no other stiffening. The fitted jacket is the most popuar, but there are some with half-loose doublebreasted fronts that are attractive.

The tailors are also making a great many basque bodices. These are of heavy cloth, very tight and plain, and intended to be worn on the street without any extra wrap, except, perhaps, the little fur 'col." A whole interlining is sometimes used, but the basque have the extra lining.

the basque have the extra lining.

A gown of this description is made of a broken blue and dark red plaid. The skirt is plain and untrimmed, and lined with red slik. The bodice is a plain basque cut round over the hips. It is double-breasted, fastening on the left shoulder and slide with straps of red velvet held by small brass buttons. The choker is high and straight and standing out over it are six velvet tabs. They are arranged to bring one under the chin, one in the back and two on each side. This is an excellent model for a neat, serviceable winter street gown.

I saw a peculiar gown lately designed for a lady who is spending the shooting season in Scotiand. It is not a shooting suit, but is intended for walking over the heather. It is really more interesting and useful than pretty. It is of green meiton cloth and cut princess fashion. Every seam in the skirt is outlined with a narrow strap of morocce leather, and the bottom of the skirt is faced with leather for several inches. There are two tailor pockets outlined with a narrow strap of morocce leather, and there is a narrow pointed vest of leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The choker rolls over and is faced with leather. The round the size of leather, and shoes, gailers and gloves to match. The same establishment shows a curlious gown of black broadcloth. The skirt is plain and ornamented with several rows of white sitching about the herm. The space that the several rows of white sitching about the herm. The space that the several rows of white sitching about the herm. The space that the several rows of white sitching about the herm. The space that the several rows of white sitching about the herm. The space that the several rows of white sitching about the herm. The space that the several

gant and elaborate as the season advances. Velvet is a popular material, although not used, as it was last winter, for street costumes. An effective gown is built of a velvet novelty in sapphire blue and black, and is elaborately trimmed with sable, blue ribbon and heavy ceru lace. At intervals about the bottom of the skirt are lace wheels, with a knot of fur in the centre. These are connected by twists of the blue ribbon, and it makes a rich and unique scroll trimming. The basque bodice has a trimming on the shoulders of ribbon, and lace and sable talla falling over the sleeves. There is a very high and elaborate collar of black velvet, with frills of lace and knots of fur in the back.

Another pretty fancy velvet has black velvet stripes on a green satin ground. The jacket bodice of an elaborate carriage gown is of this material and is edged all about with chinchills fur. The vest is of white satin arranged in soft folds with a line of diamond studs down the middle. The skirt is of sray broadcloth in a very soft pretty shade and is finished by a band of fur about the bottom Bright inten is effective, combined with black, and it is a modish combination this season. A gown included in a recent trousseau is of black satin, with sleeves of green velvet and with two flat velvet folds running about the bottom of the skirt. The bodice has an odd trimming, and has rather an Oriental look which proved vastly becoming to its wearer. It is heaving shaped and fitted snugly to the figure, fastening invisibly on one side. About the waits is a high girdle belt of very pale green satin, cut into points, top and bottom, and heavily embroidered with green and gold beads. Bunches of the back hang down on the skirt between the points, making a fringe all about the hips. There is also a voke of the same cut into points and embroidered, and this rises to form a very high and flaring collar. The collar is lined with green velvet and has an immense bow of green velvet in the back.

Trimmed skirts appear to be a success, although the

THE FAIR CANADIAN.

HOW SHE IS EDUCATED.

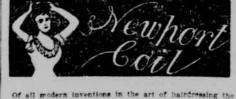
When the parents of the boys and girls of today were young, few if any women of good social standing in Canada would have countenanced the idea of sending their daughters to the public or common schools. Even the boys of such families usually attended private ones. The girls were educated at home by resident or visiting governesses, or in private schools. From the country owns, they were usually sent to a city boardingschool to "finish." As the standard of education for men has always been high in Canada, competent masters taught in these schools, but as there was a general impression that it was rather detrimental to a girl's prospects to have the reputation of being a little "blue." the parents laid more on improvement in music, painting and modern languages than on a knowledge of mathematics, Latin and Greek. French was often the only language studied. Most schools had a French resident governess, and girls were not permitted to speak English except in class or in recitation time. In the province of Quebec-then Canada East-many English-speaking and Protestant parents sent their children to the French convents. The prices were low, the supervision was most careful and association with the refined nuns showed its influence in the graceful manners of the pupils, If the education was not up to the modern standard in respect to the more substantial acquirements, the pupils there, as in the English schools, were well trained in music and skilled in exquisite em If the parents in the small towns could not afford

to send their children to boarding-schools their eduation was "fluished" in the "select" school of the town, whose mistress rarely had any special trainng for her office. But she was almost invariably from association with the refined rather than from strict attention to grammatical rule. a pupil in such a school permitted her to study some public school-teachers who were supposed to have grammatical rules in their heads were unable to apply them with their tongues in their daily walk and conversation; if they did so on occasion it hand, pupils were carefully trained in reading aloud from standard authors, and history, geography and English literature were rationally taught. a girl who loved study took a post-school course in mathematics and the classics from a tutor,

rising generation is now living at eighty-two years old. She was reared in luxury in the mother country, but was left an orphan and impoverished, and accepted a position as governess in the family of a

try, but was left an orphan and impoverished, and accepted a position as governess in the family of a clergyman who had been appointed to a parish in a sparsely settied pert of Ontario. She had often delighted a little group that gathered about her in her home by descriptions of her first experiences of life in the Canadian wilderness. On one occasion she and some friends set out for a bail given by a settier who lived many miles away. They were drawn by oxen, and the upper part of their cart was half of a crockery crate. When they reached the main road they found horses awaiting them, and they rode in couples the rest of the journey. At their entertainer's house—a log one—she changed her riding habit for a low-necked dress of purple veivet with lace trimmings—a relic of more prosperous days. The shouse was large, and extra crockery and furniture had been borrowed from neighbors.

The books read by the girls of the last generation were carefuly examined, and many that are topics of ordinary conversation now would not have been admitted within the wails. Consequently, the well-bred ones grew up with little knowledge of the evil of the world—the wisdom of which restriction some may question. Not long ago, on a summer day, that old schoolmistress sat on her veranda with her daugher-in-law and her grandchildren. The young people had come from Winnipeg, and were making the acquaintance of grandmother. A visitor joined them, and the conversation turned on "Trilby." The grandmother had read reviews of it, and gathered from them that it should not be put in the hands of young people. "Oh, grandmamma, deat," cried a nine-year-old girl, "I have read the book, and I could not see the slightest harm in it." "I've read it too," said a boy of eleven. "I don't see any harm in it, but I think it's absurd to ask us to believe that Trilby was hypnotized by a pleture." Thereupon the two children proceeded with criticisms on the book, and notably on the anatomy of Taffy, in a way that convulsed the visitor and almost paralyzed the



graceful, comfortable and a most becoming coffure com Newport Coll" is indispensable, and, as it is a patented Unique and exclusive designs of imported Hair Orna.

Total Requisites, which I guarantee to be of the high-

Caution_

The greatly increased price of cream of tartar, the chief ingredient of a pure baking powder, has induced some manufacturers to substitute burnt alum (which costs but 3c. a pound), largely or wholly in lieu thereof, making a very low cost but a very unwholesome baking powder; and great efforts are made to foist these inferior powders upon consumers by the inducement of a lower price and by grossly false representations as to their ingredients and comparative value.

Alum baking powders have been declared by the most competent authorities injurious to health. Therefore, every precaution must be taken to keep them out of the house. They masquerade under many names, and new brands are continually appearing.

It is safe to avoid all new brands. Baking powders that are sold either wholesale or retail at a lower price than Royal are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore not only inferior in quality but positively dangerous to health.

Consumers can be more certainly protected from alum baking powders, and make the wholesomeness of their food doubly sure, by rigidly refusing all substitutes for Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is certified by the Government and State chemists free from alum, absolutely pure, and superlative in leavening power.

It is unwise to take chances by the use of other brands.

structures here."

it after New-York. The streets seem so dimly

lighted, with just those small gas jets, after all this

brilliant electric Illumination, and the buildings,

oo, seem small in comparison with the enormous

Miss Terris (Mrs. Seymour Hicks) has written

several musical dialogues in collaboration with her

several musical dialogues in collaboration with her husband, she writing the music and he providing the story. One of these, "Papa's Wife," has been performed three times before the Princess of Walea. "The Princess was very in clous and expressed herself as pleased with my chorts," admitted Miss Terris, modestly. "I have two exacting critics in my father and my husband," she said, in allusion to her work. "Nothing that I do is ever quite as good as it ought to be, in their opinion, but I think that is better than if they praised me overmuch. My work is my delight, and this special part that I am acting now I like better than anything I have done for sometime. I like those quaint Danish costumes; the straight, flowing lines of the gowns and the odd head-dresses are picturesque and becoming to small women."

THE START ON THE HONEYMOON.

THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF PUBLICITY ABOUT

IT AND SOME EMBARRASSMENT.

Peck on a recent night, a little before the sailing

11:30 o'clock a may party trooped over the gang-

smilax and flowers. They seemed to be in search

of somebody, and scurried upstairs to the main

minutes, however, a carriage was driven upon the

wharf and a young couple alighted and made their

way aboard the Peck. They proved to be the

plank they were showered with rice and pleas-antries by the friends who had assisted at their

was intent upon kissing the bride every two min-

utes. The chatter quickly drew a crowd of sym

pathetic, if curious, spectators, who "lined up" all along the railing which surrounds the stairway

her eves up in that direction, with a look of sligh

embarrassment, but not annoyance-for she was

groom had retreated to the shadow of the stair-way. Nobody kissed him, but the crowd of well-

wishers looking down from the upper deck soon

made out his identity from noting how many people

Suddenly an electric bell from a stateroom sounded. The young men and young women, who

had just finished singing "Happy Is the Bride that the Sun Shines On," thought that the morrow's

they didn't escape instantly to dry land.

if they didn't escape instantly to dry land. A storm of hasty kisses and congratulations, and they were gone. The young couple stood alone for a moment at the foot of the stairway, at last keenly conscious of the forty pairs of eyes gazing down upon them. Then, literally facing the first responsibility of their married life, they walked gravely up the staircase, the young husband pausing when half-way up to take off his hat in a profound bow to his interested fellow-passengers, who returned the courtesy with good will.

From The Lady's Pictorial:

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse recently varied the monotony of a railway journey by riding on the locomotive. Just as the train was ready to start the engine driver was much astonished at the appearance of two ladies and two officers in uniform, who invaded his territory with the information that they wished to gain practical knowledge

tion that they wished to gain practical knowledge of the working of the machine. Two chairs were fetched for the fair guests, who displayed complete disregard for the dainty gowns they were wearing, but the two gentlemen evinced even less care for their uniforms, and at once seated themselves on the coal-tender.

the coal-tender.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who understands every description of machinery, explained all the details of the engine to his fellow travellers, who nevertheless laughingly inquired of the driver if the information was correct. The man assured them it was, and added that their informant knew as much of such matters as he himself, but he had not the least suspicion who his visitors were until their destination was reached, when they parted from him with kind words and a generous tip.

! World's Fair! Highest-Award!

IMPERIAL *GRANUM

Is Safe, absolutely PURE, and a

most valuable FOOD the sick room

STANDARD RATE Prepared

would shine on themselves in New-York City

shook hands with him.

From The Lady's Pictorial:

Every now and then the bride would roll

wedding earlier in the evening, and whom

An amusing incident occurred on the Richard

of that steamer from New-Haven. At about

home were well and the second

is in Toronto, and in it are trained the first-class public school teachers, the assistants and principals of high schools and collegiate institutes, and the public school inspectors. Many of its students are B. A.'s of the various universities of the Province. The members of the religious orders, men and women, who teach in the Roman Catholic separate schools, are regularly certificated teachers and pass the same examinations as those exacted for the teachers of the public schools.

The University of Toronto is the highest institution of learning in Ontario, which is controlled by Provincial authority. It is situated in Queen's Park, and surrounded by shady groves and beautiful ravines. The novelist, Black, has spoken of it as the "only college building in America worthy a place in the classic streets of Oxford." It was partly destroyed by fire in 1890, but was reconstructed with many internal improvements. Women are now admitted to its privileges, and a large number have taken up the B. A. course.

TWO SINGEES.

THATS WITH MISS NANCY MUNTOSH AND MISS ELLALINE TERRISS.

They are a fresh-faced, wholesome-looking type of womanhood, those English chorus girls, as they troop out of the Broadway after the morning rehearsal. Miss McIntosa, the prima donna, is the only American in the company, although Miss Terplaygoers, claims the Falkland Islands as her birth

Miss McIntosh, when speaking on the subject of of enthusiasm tah is contagious.

'I met Mr. Gilbert," she said, "at a dinner party in London, when I was studying under Henschel, and he arranged for me to sing before Sir Arthur Sullivan the next day. Soon afterward I was engaged for the leading part in Utopia.' My success was one of those happy accidents that befall people

Miss McIntosh was turning over some photographs that seem so thoroughly suited to her manner and intention to come to New-York by train.

"And was your part in 'His Excellency' written in the glass-inclosed space at the foot of the main expressly for you? Yes. Ever since that accidental meeting Mr.

Gilbert and his wife have been my warmest friends. Whenever I am not working in London their house is my home. They live at a beautiful place called Grims Dyke, near Harrow. Here is a picture of it and of Mr. Gilbert also. One day I was playing on "The next opera I write I am going to have you for the heroine, singing ballads," he exclaimed; and not long afterward he read me the sketch of 'His Excellency.' The part that I take and all that about the statue is pure light comedy, and seems almost incongruous along with the rest. Mr. Gilbert said it was an experiment."

On being asked how an American audience compared with the English, the young prima donna answered that she thought the English far more 'Not that I am a complete judge yet," she ad

"I have never appeared before an American au dience until now. I am of a highly nervous temperament. I am a bad first nighter. Nervousness me hoarse. It simply takes the volume from my

Miss McIntosh is tall and blond, like her brother. Burr McIntosh, who has acted so long in "Trilby She does not share his strength of physique, however, and that is why the part she is now acting seems so peculiarly suited to her. The slender singing girl making love to the statue in the market place looks as delicate as a flower in her purple gown, particularly when the dark, stalwart regent sings his love song and the delicate face grows What first decided you to go on the stage?"

"Accident, I think. I am a native of Cleveland, but most of my life was spent in Pittsburg until I for three years. After my two years course with Henschel I sang in concert in London for a year. When I took the part in 'Utopia' I had never seen a row of footlights from the back and had never to take was one where simplicity counted for much, ing my movements and my natural manner, that I would not need stage discipline. 'Utopia' ran fo eight months in London, though I believe it was a grand failure here. "I have tried my best to come to America as thor-

oughly unadvertised as possible," she added, earnestly. "I was not very strong when the part was written for me, and I knew that the part itself was not such as to command attention for me here; that

with her father for her sole companion. She has in her porsession a number souvenirs given her by celebrities with whom she found favor abroad. Among them a unique bonbon box inscribed with a musical score and quaint Scotch rhyme, given her by Henschel, and acharming little etching bearing the signature of Alma Tadema. Miss McIntosh has Scottishblood in her veins, and she sings the heart-stirring ballads of that country with peculiar taste and feeling.

That a difference in temperament may cause in

wide diversity in judgment is shown by the expressed opinions of two members of the English ompany on the same subject. Miss Terris speaks

"They warm up so here," she exclaimed. "The actress can feel it in a minute. I should say the American audience was decidedly the most appreciative, the most susceptible to one's efforts to please. And, then, they send you such lovely flowers here! Really, I think people spend more money in New-York than any place I ever was in. "I have been on the stage seven years," she went

"I started out simply playing comedy, and did ago. The first thing I notice when I come to New-York is the noise. All this clang and confusion!

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